be any logislative assembly before. We serve, too, that new men have generally been to the legislature in the countries of this section of State. Several gontlement, whose counsels and lab were esteemed as most valuable in former scalous of Legislature, have been unexpectedly beaton this time. This results and a the people, and injustice to the old and faithful servants, is thue to the greakings by which they have be made dissatisfied. where nationality is at stake, to be in itself ve. Not to be conquered is to succeed. Nearly secondary Powers of the world, in a control formidable opponents, could do no more the fatal issue ustil the protection of public of general policy could be brought to the More is demanded of the confederacy it is not mired to withstand all the efforts of a ration of in double its numbers and onlying the additional of understanding the confederacy is the invader before even the moral force of an attention can be exerted in aid of a galant those extermination is sought with a forceity ited in the annuals of the world.

If the French ruler. The whole tentioney of his posas been from the first to regard the revolution in
ated by the South as successful. His convictions on
abject seem to have strengthened with time, and
are now supported by considerations of overruling
st. We have at least a legitimate ground of hope
hase co-operating influences may produce decisive
On the political, as on the military stage, things
the appearance of transistion. New combinations
anges of positian are indicated in both. On the
gave been favored with happy omens. Should we
seed with concurrent good fortune on both, the
which looks so impenetrable at present, will be
lap with the prospect of a speedy relief from our
st.

How the Mempa. Appeal, Oct. 14.]

[From the Mempa. Appeal, Oct. 14.]

We need a heavy infantry as old as cavalry force to operate dipon the rear lines of the ramy in Tennessee, and if President Davis is fully convinced or to trath of the remark he is reported to have made, we have right to inter that he will place at the disposal of the commanding general a force adequate to the task he is expected to perform. The army of Reservans should never be permitted to recross the uninerhand Mountains in safety, even if the troops have to be withdrawn from all other points to revent it. If held where he is he will be compelled either to arrender or starve during the winter, as from all the information we can gather from the best informed, it will be impossible for him to provision his army at such a distance from his base of supplies.

The path of duty is therefore plain. Co-operating together, let the Confederate and State governments of deorgia, Alabama and Missensippi cancentrate all their concless and available resources for a formidable and ground movement against Resources, and before the Christmas holidays are upon us we may behold the enany on the retreat to the Ohio, and spend those days in rejoining that the backbone of the war has been broken.

The Provision Question.

[From the Memphis Daily Appleat, Oct. 13.] sub-listence question is very properly engaging the ism of the press at present, and it should that of socie of the confederacy without daily. A great retreates us—one to be leared mere than the ray-off the public enemy will, if we are true to our cause, to the make; and as this danger is entirely within we control, and can be averted without a critical and at disturbing the laws of a healthy commercial increases and every energy should be devoted and read directed to devise measures to avert the calamity comes before us.

unprecedentedly high price of provisions is by no sectionate. The figures asked and paid are not sectionate.

ns before us.

pprecedentedly high price of provisions is by no
agitimate. The figures asked and paid are not
it by a scarcity of supplies. The markets are
ity supplied, yet in every section of the country
to so high as to produce seri us inconvenience, if supplied, yet in every section of a technical finds as to produce seri as inconvenience. If In some sections they have reached a point see honest subsistence among the poor and order means is almost out of the question. Savannah R-publican remarks, the product of or the last two years has been ample for trable subsistence of all the inhabita ts. It

the present year. Matters, instead of growing daily becoming worse. In recope stopped for one moment to contemnarming state of affairs, and the results to inevitably tends—as inevitably as that men, dehidren are obliged to be fed and clothed in rith that sober gaze which its great importance. We stand on the bruk of a moral votane, and dituntion next to mainess, sing, and pipe, and ad add to our aiready plethoric gains, as ere well and perfectly safe. God grant eruption may never take place but can we apeople will be saved who request to save them le sets in His providences generally through strumentalities, and it is these—the thoughts, and the purses of those who are blessed with that should be apoused into action in order to country from calamity.

Shall Richmond be Starved

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 21.]

all this question the people of this city will be
on to vote next Thursday. The Maximum or "Exn" bill, as it is called, is no new thing. All hissagainst it. It was put in force here, under the
or martial law, a few months ago, and such was the lory is against it. It was put in force here, under the reign of martial law, a few months ago, and such was the effect in stopping supplies that this city was nearly staryed out. If this bil be passed we shall have the same thing over again with this difference. In the former case the officials who framed this absurd and tyrannical edict remained in Richmond and shared the fate of the inbabitants. The consequence was that the measure was speedily repealed. In this case, however, the members of the Legislature, after passing a bill to starve the city, will run of to their homes in the country and, with full bellies, will read the appetising accounts of the sufferings of their victims in the city. They will not be in a horry to leave plenty in the country for starvation in Richmond. There will be no power in the meanitims to repeal the law. The people with have to suffer. Children will cry for bread, and cry in vain. Let all who want bread and meal for themselves and their families this winter come to the polls on Thursday and vote against the Maximum or Extorion bill to starve Richmond. If they neglect to vote, and thus allow this bill to pass, they will low for food when it is too late to apply a remedy.

will how for food when it is too late to apply a remedy.

Hogs and Corn Emongh, But No Salt.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist.]

The Augusta Constitutionalist says.—Salt must be had, or the supply of meat next year will be much less than this year. There are logs enough and corn enough to make for the next year more bacen than we have had herotofore, but unless salt can be got the bacen will not be saved. Clearly then it is our interest to increase the available salt supply as largely and as quickly as possible. It is not yet too late for the farmers and planters to make their own suit and some to spare. The salt brine of the Atlantic is abundant and easy of access. Numerous companies and individuals have been at the work for months past and they have found it extremely protable. But their nom ber should be increased and that soon. October is an excellent month for salt making, generally dry and healthy, and people from any section need have no fears of going tow to the ceast.

The Worth of Vicksburg.

[From the Mobile Advertisor, Oct. 13.]

We believe the confederates and the "rest of mankind," including the Tankees, have come to the conclusion that the value of Vicksburg was prodiciously overrated by both boiligorenia. It is certain that we of the South have rei realized the anticipated terrific consequences of its loss, and it is more than certain that the Vankees paid dear for their whistle, in the cest of life and treasure expended in the capture. The worth of Vicksburg was a muge deluxion on ooth sides. We thought it necessary to pold it in order to exclude Yankee commerce from the Mississiph, and the Yankees thought that they must take it at any cest, in order to open and to command the great river. So much for man a windom. We lost it and the Yankee spined it, and lot the Mississiph river is not opened to Yankee commerce, as is lostified by the lard harnes from burshing boats which light it up from St. Louis to New Orleans, and by the camous shock which are poured from its banks upon every Yankee beat that attempts the dang cross savigation. The following truthful paragraph from on Okolous letter to the Atlanta Apped has begoggested that now would be a good time to retake the suggested that now would be a good to to take the large of the suggested that now would be a source of weak probable. But the the first hard the strengthan—

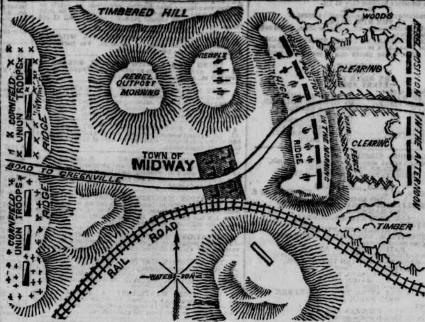
It is suggested that now noted the Kandurg it is critical that Vicksburg, to our hande, would be a source of weak not not the them of the support of the time. We have no need of it. It would require I would require I would be a thin they in thousand men to defend it, and as frany of commissation and probably was so all the time. We have no need of it. It would require I would be a think it in the from the Belemond Examiner, October 21.]

Resignation of General Forrest.

From the Richmond Examiner, October II.)
It seems to be established that General Forrest has tengirdd the resignation to the War bepartment. With us
is dountry will regret to learn that such is the case, as
a the funding strives inferior to those of no other
infoir is the service, and has very justly been regarded,
a one of the ment efficient. The step, we learn, has been
arch arts mature adherenten, and is the result of
frique disagreements believed, him and his ranking

BURNSIDE'S TEIINESSEAN SUCCESS.

Scene of the Contest at Midway, or Blue Springs, October 10, 1863.



MOVEMENTS OF MAJOR GENERAL DIX.

General Johnston has returned from an extensive inspection tour along the coast of his department. He has visited every outpost, reviewed all the cavairy, and acquired from personal observation a knowledge of the country which will be valuable to him in conducting future campaigns. The General trayelled very modestly, his escort comeating of Major Mason.

The Rockingham Register of the 16th makes the following announcement—We have the pleasure to announce that General Lawis T. Wigiall, Senator from the State of Texas, and Hon. James P. Holcombe, the late distinguished representative of the Albemarka district in the Confederate States House of Representatives, will address the people of Rockingham at their Court House, on Monday next, October 19, on the present condition of the country and the duties and responsibilities of pairiotic citizens of the Confederate States.

A Revival in Fort Sunter.

[From the Southern Christian Advocate.]
A. B. Stephens, Chaplain of the Eleventh South
a regiment, writes, September 23:—We now conthe garrison of Fort sunter. On the last fact day
making which has lean coling on and increasing

By the Mayor—W. H. SMIIE, Clerk of Council.

NOTICE FOR THE INFORMATION OF OWNERS OF SLAVES
WITHIN THE CITY.

The penalty for neglect or refusal to send a slave or
slaves to work on the fortifications, according to law,
shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by hulciment in the Court of General Sessions, and upon conviction thereof the owner or employer shall be fined in the
sum of two hundred dollars for each slave or slaves he or
she has so neglected or refused to send.

CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

By order of the Mayor—W. H. SMIII, Clerk of the
Council.

Amiversary of the School of the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

The two hundred and thirtleth anniversary of the above

Personal Intelligence.

when the first makes the distriction of the particular search se legiete Reformed Protestant Duten Charch.

The two hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the above institution of learning, situated in West Twenty-ninth st., near Sixth avegue, was observed Wednesday evening at the Middle Datch church, Lafayette place, which spactous edifica was crowded to suffocation. This school is the oldest in the city, it having been established cotemporaneously with the Reformed Protestant Dutch church, which was the first church erected in this city (then a village), and the two together have grown into considerable importance. The school is free, and the attendance now numbers some two bundred boys and girls who receive a good plate English education. It is supported by the church, near which it is located. The entertainment of the evening consisted of speaking, singing and examinations in astronomy and several other of the higher branches which are taught at the school. A large portion of the church in front of the pulpit was floored over as a platform, and upon which were estated the scholars and their teachers. The girls were attired in white decease with red and bise nearby, while the boys wore butts of black cloth. Upon the side walls were bund drawings, paintings and fancy work executed by some of the scholars, and put there merely for decoration. Our circumseribed space prevents us from speaking of any individual performances, but we do not besitate to say that the youthful performers acquitted them selves very creditably, and displayed both taste and judgment in delivering their pieces. The exercises commenced with a prayer by the Rev. Jossph T. Duryoa, who inveked the Dirine blensing upon the institution and those connected with it. The Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., presented premiums and prizes to the following.

Graduates of the class of 1863—Misses Frances A. Alien, Henriett H. Highler, Anna E. Magne, Lemed P. Dean, Henry L. Hughes, L. C. Levin Jordan, Lonis Le Bianc, Jones P. Wood, Jane E. Wood, Henrietta L. Wood, Mastors Charles G. Bernmann, Charles A. Blanch, Lemed P. D

of the crops of 1882 and 1863, both summer and fall, o the loyal States, as returned to and estimated by the

What, Rye, Barley, Osts, bush, Increase....1,074,739 456,669 1,020,867 The fall crops of corn, buckwhest and potatoes for 1962

Corn, Bucknoheat, bush. hush. 586,704,474 18,722,995 449,183,894 17,193,233 Potatoes, bush. 113,533,118 97,870,085 Decrease.... 137,540,580 1,529,762 15,663,083

The monthly report of the Department for September shows that the amount of wheat and flour exported to all countries for the year ending September 1, 1863, is 40,686,308 bushels, and of corn 11,680,343. The domestic

..... 575,024,132

THE DRAFT.

Notifications and Mxaminations

Notifications and Examinations.

POLICE DISTRICT.

The Board of Enrolment of the Fourth Congressional district, Captain Joel B. Frnardt, Provost Marshal, continue to hold their sessions daily, at the headquarters of Captain Frhardt, and so and after Monday at the new office, 102 Liberty street two doors west of Trinity place. The Board has sur Amfully adjudicated over two thousand claims iq exception, leaving a balance of some nine hundred and fifty to be settled. The majority of those cases in all probability will never come before the Board in a proper shape, as it is a well known fact that by this time large numbers of conscripts are non cal. Many of them have departed innecessity, being non-residents and allens who were not aware, that the act of March 3, 1863, rendered it necessary for them to report

The proceedings of the Board of Exemption for this district draw to a close very slowly. None of the drafted men who received notices to appear, and did not do so, have been arrested as yet; but the Provent Marshal is only waiting for the list to be made out to commence

BURNSIDE'S

Details of the Fight at Bine Springs.

March of Burnside's Army from Knoxville.

The Topography of the Country Where the Contest Took Place,

Mr. James C. Fitzpatrick's Desputches HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE OMO.]

posing the expedition, for such it may be called, were effected with so much secresy that it was not until this Burnside and his staff pass through the atreets es roste for the railroad depot; for it may not be impredent to men-tion that our journey was fractially made by train. As soon as the General made his appearance at the railroad depot he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the soldiers of Colonel Leasure's prignale, who were in the rejuite at the large and area.

their handkerchiefs, and groups of children bestrode the fences and the farm gates along the road, all eager to ten-

vicinity of which we have been skirmishing all day, and not far from which a heavy battle is expected to take

ment of yesterday, which occupied the space between Rogersville Junction on the railroad and Lick@creek. Car our skirmishors came up with the pickets of the ca and drove them back to their main picket guard posed to hold their ground, Colonel Carter deployed his brigade in line of battle, and a brisk fire of municatry was opened at long range. While this was in process the Colonel ordered forward the artillery of his manding eminences, overlooking the scene of conflict. At ports and formed in line in the rear. A high hill on th right of the town, which it was feared might be occupied by the rebels to the annoyance of our right flank, was taken possession of by Col. Siegfried with the Forty-eighth

Pennsylvania

OUR ARTILLERY OFENS FIRE.

Con ARTILLERY OFENS FIRE.

Everything being thus disposed our artillery opened with a terrific storm of shell and case shot upon the continuous where the carling jets of smoke be-Everything being thus disposed our artillery opened with a terrific storm of shell and case shot upon the woods and timber where the curling jets of smoke betrayed the presence of the enemy. The musketry fire coased on our side, and until near noon the hits and valleys rumbled with the salvos from our guus. Our akirmiahers again advanced to feel the memy and discovered that he had retired. A few rambling shots from small arms in the timbet beyond denoted that a few straggling rebels still remained; but their main body had fallen back, where, the afternoon would develope, as now a halt was ordered the skirmishers railled on the main body, and the artillery limbered up, ready to take position on the ridge from which the enemy had just been driven.

IN TOTOGRAPH OF THE COUNTRY.

A breathing spell in operations enables me to my a few words about the topography of the vicinity. A more difficult country to fight in one can hardly find. Hills, nay, mountains, I might say, as East Tenuessee is, such satural difficulties are increased by the wild and enoutivated character of the ground. There are no vast fields to fight on, no level plains to manouvre, as a general would wish. On the centrary, our progress must be made by way of a narrow road, and our troops, to take line of battle, are compelled to deploy through dense timber and thorny brush. The succeeding elevations, too, afford the enemy a contlinuous series of positions to defend or fall back to, as the tide of battle changes.

defend or fall back to, as the tide of battle changes.

STAWARD AGAIN.

After a rest of somewhat more than an hour, during which General Burnside took occasion to close up the column by ordering forward the Ninth corps, with the division of reserves under General Willcof, Colonel Carter again moved forward his brigade, now supported by the entire division of General Forrero, and a lively rattle of muskery soon after indicated that he had again met the enemy. The new position eccupied by the relets was on the edge of a belt of woods which bounded the

was on the edge of a best of woods which bounded the further side of a cleared piece of ground.

Council Carter bolds pushed forward to the attack; but midway between the edge of the clearing and the woods was checked by a sudden and dashing charge of the rebels, who, imagining his reserves to be far in the rear, considered his capture a prize within their grap. But their charge so galiantly made was as gallantly repulsed. As they came within good range, one of the brigades of Ferrerors dividen, which was within their grap but the ground, out of sight of the solarly supporting distance and tride down behind the brow for a little swell in the ground, out of sight of the solarly, rong to the feet as man and fourful in the relief they obth the advancing rebus, who, stylenged at the unforteding columning rebus, who, stylenged at the unforteding columning field under the terrilly lies, than turing the fell back (attil nighting) to their drig final position in the timber.

The advances the fallows and the field in the timber.